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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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Drs. B. & E. are the most successful, they are unquestionably the most talented in the profession and king of venereal diseases, and the only Physicians who receive a certificate from the old world; they have been actually raised from an early age of youth to riches from venereal diseases alone, and all unaided, and to watch the symptoms, through a long career of professional study, in the treatment of the wealthy, and having ascertained personally and practically, from the hundreds of thousands in the management of the wealthy, and having ascertained personally and practically, from the hundreds of thousands of the poor, that the generative system as their particular study, and to devote their whole attention to the detection of the diseases of same. Invalids are cautioned to select the Physicians of real merit, as there are a host of quacks and pretenders in the city, who are destroying the health of hundreds by their ignorance and pretensions.
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MEDICAL.

West Baden Springs, Ind.
THIS establishment has been very much improved and will be open to visitors on the 15th of June and I promise my old friends that I will do all that I can to make them comfortable. The waters have proved themselves beneficial to a great many of the afflicted, and those that try them will rarely be disappointed in receiving benefit. Take your tickets at the L., N. A., & C. R. R. office for Orleans, and the hose will call for you in the morning and take you to the cars, then to Orleans, then by hack to the Spring for Tea. Fare through $ 25.
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Children and servants half price.
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fe6 1m DR. J. A. LANE.

The Early Physical Degeneracy
OF
AMERICAN PEOPLE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,
A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.
☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in chaste yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of all. Parents and Guardians especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.
It will be sent by mail on receipt of two 5-cent stamps
☞ Parents and Guardians! fail not to send and obtain this book.
☞ Young Men! fail not to send and get this book.
☞ Ladies! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.
A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community, dooming at least one-fourth of both sexes annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Prostration, and Exhaustion; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great palpitation of the heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and sore throat, shaking of the limbs and trembling, aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of Eyesight, Loss of Memory, Confusion of the Head, Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; Irregularity of the Bowels, diseased action of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fleur Albus, &c.; likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Nervous Prostration.
Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named symptoms are the result of Spermatorrhœa, named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the most ruinous and wily form of Consumption of the Spinal Nerves, called Spermatorrhœa, and Tabes Dorsalis, which, as they advance, have their seat and origin in diseases of Private Parts. These diseases are very frequently contracted by the young Student—such men as FEMALE LENDERS, RICORD, BELLINGHAM, JACOUD, and CURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our text-books, Lallemand, Ricord, Holl, Curling, Germans, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Soho, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, &c., &c. We have been sought repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of the above diseases which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many SECRET AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the specific use of the same can be had in perfect SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our Private and Special Class of professional practice.
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, / patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.
☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established; under the name of DR. LANE & CO.,
No. 129, Fourth, bet. Main & Market.
☞ To insure safety to all letters simply address
"THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"
my6 d&ewtf No. 32 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

SHIGFRIED REHWALD,
No. 311 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER OF EVERY variety of JEWELRY. Fine Diamond Mountings and Setting a Specialty. Fine Watch Materials constantly on hand at the most reasonable prices. Old gold taken in exchange. Jewelry repaired in the most superior style, of the best material. All work warranted. Prices reasonable

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, Proprietors.

OFFICE—No. 174 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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PRENTICE, D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
JAS. M. WALLACE,
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
Col. JAS. H. GARRARD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

☞ We find the following article in the Louisville Courier of yesterday. We give the whole of it that we may not be charged with unfairness:

LINCOLN LOGIC.—The authorities of the Confederate States have determined that their own people shall not export certain goods to the North, therefore it is right and proper that the Federal Administration should come here through its agents and prevent our people, the citizens of a neutral State, from shipping goods over our own roads and from our own cities!

The people of the Confederate States are engaged in that war: they expect to bear whatever evils it brings upon them: and consequently it is not unreasonable that they should be deprived of privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed. If Tennesseans are prevented from selling tobacco or anything else, they alone or principally suffer, and they bear it as one of the evils of the war forced upon them by the North.

But the Confederate States have not sought to prevent the people of Kentucky from selling their productions to whomsoever will buy them.

The people of Indiana and Ohio and Illinois are engaged in this war; they of course expect to bear its evils; and if they are prevented from sending their productions to a market, as they have been, they alone or principally suffer, and they cannot complain.

But not content with cutting off the people of those States from all their resources and inflicting suffering on their people, and not respecting our neutrality, the Administration at Washington comes upon our soil and seeks to make our people bear the burdens of a conflict against which they have protested and to which they are not parties.

The people of Kentucky have no right to complain of the Northern administration for preventing Ohio and Indiana and Illinois from shipping their products to Kentucky or elsewhere, nor of the administration of the Confederate States for preventing their shipments to Kentucky or elsewhere: but they have a right, and it is their duty, to protest against any attempt on the part of the Government at Washington or of the Government at Richmond to prevent us shipping goods from our own cities and over our own roads and rivers.

When an editor of real ability finds himself reduced, in the discussion of a great question, to the supposed necessity of talking after such a fashion as that, he certainly had better abandon the subject and retire at once from the field. Most certainly we never read anything more loose and absurd.

The editor of the Courier rests his whole doctrine upon the assumption that Kentucky, having declared her intention not to bear arms in this war, is not a State of the United States nor a State of the Confederate States, but an absolutely independent State, standing, sitting, or lying between the two. Now everybody, that has sense enough to keep out of fire and water, knows that the fact isn't so, and no one knows it better than the editor of the Courier. We are but just out of an election in which he and all his friends made their utmost exertions to elect their candidates to the Congress of the United States, a thing which they surely wouldn't have done if they had believed Kentucky to be no part of the United States. He has just been elected to an honorable military office, and he knows, that, before he can enter upon its duties, he must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, an oath that certainly he would not take if he considered Kentucky to be no part of the United States. If Kentucky is not a part of the United States, when did she cease to be so? In what month and on what day of the month did she secede? By what act did she erect herself into an independent sovereignty? Do not all the functions of the U. S. Government, judicial, postal, and those pertaining to pensions and the revenue, continue to be performed within her borders without being denounced in any quarter as usurpation or trespass? Will any one pretend that Gov. Magoffin can make treaties with foreign countries and appoint ministers to those countries? Why is it, if Kentucky is an independent republic or monarchy, that her people are taking no measures to exhibit her as such before the world?

The editor of the Courier knows—no one knows better—that the claims he sets up in behalf of Kentucky are absurd and ridiculous. He cannot have a boy in his office shallow enough to be imposed on by them. Kentucky is a State of the United States as much as she ever was. She has been, for reasons satisfactory to herself, so disobedient, or, if you will, so disloyal, as to claim for herself exemption from an armed participation in the war with the South and for her self exemption from the tread of hostile hosts, and her claim has been recognized, but she acknowledges the obligation of the Constitution and laws of the United States as expounded by the Constitution of the United States. The position of the Courier that the Government of the Confederate States has a perfect right to prohibit the introduction of all articles from those States into Kentucky or any other part of the United States, but that the United States has no right to prevent the carrying of provisions from Kentucky and the rest of the United States into the Confederate States, is too preposterous to be entitled to even a moment's consideration. It is almost too silly to deserve to be exposed or even to be laughed at.

The Courier, by justifying the Southern Government or at any rate not complaining of that Government for the prohibition of freights from the South upon our railroad and our rivers and the payment of debts to our citizens, and at the same time denouncing the U. S. Government for the withholding of provisions from the South, shows itself a most perverse and miserable public teacher. It can't expect its teachings to be respected. It can't respect them itself.

☞ We don't think it very certain that those persons who have been so indefatigable, night and day, in hurrying off provisions to the Southern Confederacy are likely to make any great speculation out of their operations after all. They have had a good deal of difficulty in shipping the food, and they may have still more difficulty in getting their pay. The impression has generally prevailed that they shipped nothing without being paid for it at the time, but this appears to have been altogether a mistake.

Mr. Skiff of Covington is indicted for treason, the overt act being the shipment of provisions to the South. When he was arrested, his correspondence was seized, and from that it appears that he sent large quantities of bacon and butter to a distinguished citizen of Memphis, formerly of Kentucky, but that the distinguished citizen, acknowledging the consignments, very coolly declared that he wouldn't pay for them—at any rate not till after the war. So poor Skiff was swindled in one Confederacy and is likely to be hung in the other; and we presume his ghost won't be grateful to either.

As for the provisions that have gone off in such abundance upon our railroad, we learn that by far the larger portion has not been sold at all, but is piled up all about in Nashville, numerous clerks from our city being employed there to take care of it and make sales as opportunity offers. We suppose it can be bought with Tennessee paper, and, as there is now an exceedingly stringent law in Tennessee prohibiting the payment of money to men living outside of the Southern Confederacy, we shouldn't be surprised to hear, any day, of the seizure of the piles of bacon as the property of alien enemies.

The Journal is horrified at the thought of an oath being taken lightly and without a proper and serious application of its solemnity.
Courier.

Yes, the Journal is horrified at that thought, and we wish the Courier had the grace to be horrified at it too.

☞ A Milwaukee mob has mobbed the banks of that city for discrediting the notes of certain other banks. There is nothing to indicate that the war had anything to do with it.

☞ The Federal Government won't let anxiety go to the Southern people. As they won't shake with fear, old Ale means that they shall shake with ague.

☞ There is no truer maxim than that it is impossible to dispute with those who deny first principles. In listening to the tirades of the self-styled friends of Southern rights, it seems to us that they are insensible to some of the plainest moral truths upon which mankind have been entirely agreed, and that with them certain words which have been usually employed by men to designate crimes have either lost their meaning or else in their adulterated minds the crimes imported by these words have been turned into exalted virtues. With them the distinction between truth and falsehood, virtue and vice, seems to be obliterated, and the foundations of morality and rectitude are subverted.

Treason is treason, and, by its definition, consists in levying war against the United States or in adhering to their enemies. And whoever advocates the right of levying war against the United States or of adhering to their enemies is morally guilty of treason.

Robbery is robbery, and all are liable to the charge of robbery who forcibly take the goods or money of other persons. And whoever advocates the right of robbing the United States of its chattels, money, or other property, is morally guilty of robbery.

Perjury is perjury, and he is guilty of it who swears to support the Constitution of the United States and then does all in his power to overthrow the Constitution or the government created thereby.

Now we respectfully submit as a self-evident proposition to all disunionists, secessionists, or advocates of what are falsely called Southern rights, that certain things, which were perpetrated by the authorities and people of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi against the Government of the United States, are properly denominated treason, robbery, and perjury. And we aver that these odious offences were committed *prior as well as subsequent to the inauguration of President Lincoln* by the authorities and a vast number of people of the States just named. And we may add, that, since the inauguration of President Lincoln, similar crimes have been committed by the authorities and a large multitude of the people of Virginia and Tennessee.

Who does not know that from the first the Southern mind was to be instructed, the Southern heart fired, and the Cotton States precipitated into revolution?

Secession in some of the States was ordained by conventional resolutions, and in others by mere legislative enactments in utter violation of the Federal Constitution and their own State Constitutions.

Forts, arsenals, mints, revenue vessels, arms, and other public property belonging to the United States were violently seized prior to the inauguration of Lincoln in contemptuous defiance of the legal rights of the General Government and the equitable rights of all the loyal States. Violent threats were uttered to seize the common capital of the country, hallowed by the name of Washington, and, in pursuance of those threats, war is at this moment raging under the lead of Jeff Davis and Beauregard, with the evident design of capturing and appropriating some of the most cherished navigation, commercial and proprietary rights and interests which the State of Kentucky, in common with other States, has in the Government of this country. And yet there are Kentuckians whose moral perceptions are so blunted as utterly to ignore the felonious conduct of the conspirators and desperadoes who initiated and brought upon us the countless evils and horrors with which the nation is grieving and groaning.

And seeing, what is transparently patent to every unjaundiced eye, that the act of secession on the part of South Carolina was the first great, overt, and efficient cause of the war, we are inexpressibly amazed to find such men as our old friend Gov. Morehead so blinded and infatuated by some cause or other as to be willing to exclaim "that this war was brought on by Lincoln himself—that it was not precipitated by South Carolina."

Leaving entirely out of view the secession ordinance of South Carolina and the abolition by that State of the Federal jurisdiction and national authority within her limits, it is well known by every man, who has the slightest regard to dates and the truth of history, that South Carolina and other States had committed various acts of aggression and rebellion against the property and authority of the United States—finally culminating in the atrocious assault upon Fort Sumpter—before the Government of the United States did anything more than timidly look after its own property, or was even aroused from the most contemptible lethargy to a semi-consciousness of American nationality, or of even a respectable self-existence.

Let the blame for our unnumbered woes fall where it properly belongs. True it is that our beautiful constellation of States was occasionally jostled from orderly propriety by the naughty action of its Northerly members. But it is better to correct a deviation of stars by the regular laws of the heavenly bodies than to pluck from the solar planetarium the humblest member of the glorious constellation.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ELIZABETHTOWN, June 22, 1861.

DEAR SIRS: Nearly every day there are cases of guns brought in from the Jo Daviess campground and shipped to Nashville. The guns, I understand, are taken off at the encampment and brought into town by wagons. One case came in this morning, and the Countryman said he was told the cases had to be sent to Louisville, but it is marked Harris, Edwards, & Co., Nashville, Tenn., and to be shipped to Tennessee.

Hr. L. P. Blackburn, of Natchez, Miss., as his name is registered on the hotel register at Hill's Hotel, was here a few days ago, and took out several cases—destination home. The Doctor stated here he was the agent of Kentucky to the South to buy guns, &c.

If any one of our readers can explain the matters mentioned in the letter above, we should be glad to hear the explanation. It is certain that large quantities of guns have been going and are constantly going from the encampment of the State Guards at Muldraugh's Hill to Nashville—going by stealth. What guns they are, when, whence, by whom, and for what purpose they were taken to Muldraugh's Hill, and by what authority they are shipped to Tennessee, and why such mystery is observed, we are not informed, but should much like to be.

Dr. Blackburn was, it seems, at Elizabethtown the other day, stating that he was the agent of Kentucky for obtaining guns in the South, and yet he took off with him several cases of guns *from* Kentucky to the South. There are suspicious movements in all directions, and the friends of the public safety cannot be too vigilant. As for this transportation of arms to the South, every good citizen should feel himself bound by every consideration of loyalty to his country to do what he can to arrest it instantly. It is treason, and we hope that the next overt act of the kind will be punished as treason. Let us know whether the laws of the land are dead among us or not. If they are, we might as well take our chances for dying too. Life, where treason runs riot, is not worth living.

☞ According to the census of 1860, the whole number of native Kentuckians in the ten seceding States was 27,772, while in the other States the number was not less than 219,871—nearly six times as many. Then must Kentuckians join the Confederate States in this war, as the disunion organs say they must, just to fight for their friends and brethren against aliens?

If any one thinks that we are mistaken as to the facts, let him examine the census for himself.

It is said the Northern Government is sending the negroes captured in Virginia to Cuba, where they are sold to pay the expenses of the war. Such conduct is in keeping with the past lives—not the professions—of the abolitionists.
Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

This is another of the false stories which have obtained circulation at the extreme South to prejudice the people there. Not a negro has been captured from his owner, since the Federal forces crossed into Virginia, but in many instances runaways have been restored to their masters, or held to be given up when called for.

☞ The Memphis banks have just loaned their own notes, amounting nominally to $100,000, for secession purposes. Soldiers and others will of course be compelled for the present to treat the notes as money, but two years hence the whole mass of the miserable trash will not pay for a supper and a night's lodging.

☞ Rotten stomachs are never "water-rotted."

☞ The Charleston Mercury cannot believe that England and France have prohibited the bringing of Confederate privateer prizes into their ports, for by that act it thinks they declare that they are not neutral or friendly, but hostile nations towards the Confederate States. But if the trans-Atlantic advices are true, the Mercury thinks the Confederate Commissioners ought immediately to drop all intercourse with the Governments of France and England, and that the Confederate States should carry out this policy in their commercial relations. In other words, they should prohibit the exportation of cotton or tobacco to either of these nations, for if England and France can do without the friendship of the Confederate States, it thinks the Confederates can do without them. The Cotton States will never need a standard of weights and measures, while their great staples grow, for every measure or policy is meted out by the fibre of cotton or the stem of tobacco, and they stretch worse than a yardstick in the hands of a shrewd purchaser when he measures his own goods. The Mercury therefore flies off the handle, precipitates, rebels, and is for accepting the quasi hostility which France and England choose to extend and keeping all the tobacco and cotton at home, as it does not believe that Europe can live without the agricultural products of the South. It says:

Possibly England and France, as well as the United States, have yet something to learn of our power and our statesmanship. The Confederate States can make themselves felt in every homestead in France and England; and we mistake the character of the statesmen who rule our councils if they do not use their power if necessary. They need not beg—they can *command* the friendship of the great nations of the world.

We sometimes think that the Cotton States have a little "oversized their pile" when bragging of the influences of their cotton and tobacco on the destinies and happiness of the world. We fear that they have injured most materially the prospects of their cotton monopoly on account of the great exertions which are now making to obtain adequate supplies from other quarters, while there is now enough on the market for consumption until next May, so that two crops can nearly be brought forward before the looms at Manchester and elsewhere will be brought to a stand still. As for the supply of tobacco, the smoking, chewing, and snuffing nations of the world are not at the mercy of the Confederate States, for it can be grown anywhere throughout the temperate zones and in portions of the torrid. The Indian can puff his calumet, the Oriental his hookah, the Turk his meerschaum, the Havanese his regalia, and uncle Tom and aunt Dinah their clay pipes, without obtaining a license from Jeff Davis or begging the permission of the Charleston Mercury. Some other means than holding back their staples must be devised to relieve the Confederates from their dilemma. We fear they will not take our advice, but we will give it gratuitously, casting our bread upon the waters in the hope that it will fruitfully come back to us. Let them return to their broken allegiance; stop their longings after kings and a monarchy; cultivate the arts of peace; emulate the example of Kentucky; reawaken a reverence for the precepts of Washington, instead of hankering to possess our Capital which bears his name; respect the teachings of our nation's sages; send into exile all the rash leaders and perturbed spirits who, for thirty years, have been sowing treason without reaping their merited crop of hemp; pass resolutions to send delegates to a national convention under the provisions of the Constitution, which every one is bound to support: and then, as it by magic, the baleful influences which now hang over their cotton bales and the blockheads who are now rendering worthless their tobacco hogsheads will be dispersed, while the pure white of their cotton and the graceful blue curls of their tobacco will be seen again in every country, and bring back the rich harvest of their agricultural industry. The world is very large, as the Charleston Mercury must geographically know, but its length and breadth cannot be properly estimated if cotton is placed so near the eye as to obstruct the vision; it shuts out the efforts of the European Supply Associations to obtain new sources of supply from Africa, Australia, South America, the West Indies, and other countries, and "to assist in the work of creating that healthy competition among many markets, which alone can obviate the evils arising from the present position of dependence upon one main source of supply."

This subject has grown under our pen, beyond our original intention, but it is of vast importance to the United States, and as we are hopeful that all the American brethren will yet again "dwell together in unity," we shall take an early opportunity to refer to the exertions which are now making abroad to break down our monopoly supply of cotton and to show that the Gulf States cannot expect to enjoy their almost exclusive market if they continue to embarrass the European trade; on the contrary, they will stimulate British capitalists in their determination to be no longer dependent upon one source of supply for raw cotton. United or separated from our sister States on the Gulf of Mexico, we shall never forget our consanguinity, and it will therefore be our duty to warn them of the perils to which they subject themselves, when they are led astray by their vainglorious ideas that the world is at the footstool of King Cotton, and that all the nations must humbly pay tribute to him.

THE OATH TAKEN BY LINCOLN'S ARMY. The following is a copy of the oath which Lincoln causes to be administered to all the officers in his army and navy—an oath to obey and support, not the Constitution, but the President himself:

I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and I will serve them honestly and faithfully, without any mental reservation, against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; *that I will serve and obey the orders of the President of the United States*, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the navy [and army] of the United States.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at ——, this —— day of ——, 18—,

Justice of the Peace.

We copy the preceding from the Louisville Courier of yesterday. We should probably call it a trick, if we didn't know the editor of the Courier to be above the practising of tricks. His language necessarily conveys the idea that President Lincoln has got up, for especial purposes, a new form of oath to be administered to the officers of the army and navy. But we presume he cannot be ignorant that the fact is otherwise. He unquestionably knows that the oath which he quotes is the oath that has been administered to officers of the army and navy of the United States from the beginning of the Government.

What means then this unseemly grumbling? Would the secession organs have Mr. Lincoln assume the responsibility of changing or abolishing oaths of office? How can it be possible to attach the least importance to the complaints and objurgations of organs that resort to such means of misleading and exasperating the public mind?

☞ Prof. Lowe, as we learn from Washington, goes up every day in his balloon to make reports of the situation of the Confederates for the information of Gen. Scott. And it seems that the Confederates, profiting by the example, have employed another Professor to go up daily in another balloon for the information of Gen. Beauregard. We shall probably hear next that the rival balloons have been mounted with guns and had an engagement in mid air. A ball passing through one of them would probably let out as much gas as if it went through the head of Gov. Wise.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—A letter from Morganfield, Union county, informs us that the mandate of the Mayfield Convention was carried out there to some extent. Upon going to the polls voters were saluted with the question, "Are you for the North or for the South?" Few if any of the Union men answered this question, and a general opinion prevailed that it was an insult to ask it, as they were opposed to all sectional issues and were for the whole country, knowing no North, South, East, or West.

☞ It does seem to us a very scandalous and a very foolish thing, that so many incompetent men, mere lawyers and politicians, who have not one grain of military knowledge, are appointed to important positions in the U. S. army, whilst the old veteran, General Wool, whose whole life has been spent in the successful service of his country in the field, is required to remain aloof from the conflict. Would *he* ever have made such wretched blunders as were made at Big Bethel and Vienna?

☞ It is unfortunate that the Southern telegraph has been interrupted so that the Confederate press cannot obtain news from the seat of war. The Augusta Chronicle, in the absence of authentic information, settles the fate of Washington with ease. It proposes to concentrate thirty-five thousand troops at Harper's Ferry and twenty-five thousand at Manassas Junction, and leaving fifteen thousand at the former advance simultaneously from Manassas on Alexandria and Arlington Heights and thus on Washington, and from the Ferry with twenty thousand men to the Relay House. A rising in Baltimore and all Maryland, the Chronicle thinks, would make the Confederate footing sure in that State, and Washington could be captured. It asks impatiently, "Why not advance?" and evidently shows that Davis made a mistake in appointing Beauregard to the chief command when the Chronicle editor is unemployed, for, says he, "the Capital in our hands and all the advance Lincolnites cut off, the war might end, or with fifty thousand soldiers Jeff Davis could march on Philadelphia against a wild rabble of millions, unarmed, unorganized, and without leaders. The Federal troops at Chambersburg, with forty thousand from the West, might attack Harper's Ferry if they chose, but it would be held. The best Federal troops are moved forward from Washington as the new recruits arrive there, and north and east of Baltimore there are neither drilled troops nor generals."

There is either gross ignorance or wilful deception in all this. Harper's Ferry, regarded as a point of such impregnable strength, is deserted; the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and of the Potomac river is unobstructed; there is not a foot of ground possessed by the Confederates on which it is possible to outflank Washington; and an advance towards the North would be met by disciplined reserves under experienced officers. The whole Southern press is engaged with the Augusta Chronicle in the effort to misrepresent the position of the Northern army and to lead the young and gallant spirits of the South to enlist in this pernicious war under the impression that the contest will be short, vigorous, and successful.

KENTUCKY.—We think "old Kentuck" will "come" before long. Her famous plan of neutrality is not work well. The telegraph advises us that her soil has been invaded. The Kentuckians will not endure Lincoln's treatment much longer. He is beginning to crowd them a little too often. They will wake up like a volcano, and be altogether with us soon.
Mobile Advertiser.

This is the way the Cotton States look upon the position of Kentucky, but they need not be alarmed. We can take care of ourselves, and that without "going" to the Southern Confederacy. Our plan of neutrality *does* work well. We are the only State owning slaves that is not rent by civil war and filled with the sulphurous smoke of battle. "Lincoln's treatment" is far preferable to that which the Confederate States extend to us. The former, representing the legal government of the United States, says we must not give aid and comfort to their enemies by shipping provisions and munitions of war to them. But the Jeff Davis government forbids us to receive a single pound of cotton or plug of tobacco, has closed the navigation of the Mississippi to commerce, seized our steamboats, and offered indignities to our citizens. There is nothing in the entertainment to which the Cotton States invite us which can induce us to accept the invitation. We shall fare better on our home fare, and not bid farewell to substantial peace in exchange for the doubtful honor and glory of fighting the battles of Jeff Davis on the soil of Virginia and our own soil. The Mobile Advertiser may rest assured that there is no crater about to burst forth in our State, unless Governor Magoffin forfeits all his pledges and turns the veriest traitor to the true interests of Kentucky.

☞ The Atlanta (Geo.) Intelligencer has heard it suggested that it is the intention of the Confederate Congressmen and Cabinet officers to pay into the common treasury the amount of their salaries during the war, and that the principal office holders, who can afford it, intend to receive only half of their salaries, paying the other half for the benefit of the volunteers. Praiseworthy and patriotic as the Intelligencer considers this, it is not yet satisfied, but suggests that every public servant in the employ of the Confederate Government should accept no more pay than is given to the privates in the volunteer regiments. That will do, with a proviso, which is that they subsist on camp rations during the continuance of the war. If soldier's pay and soldier's fare allotted to the political leaders who have thus far worked the game of secession do not bring them to a sober preparation for overtures of pacification, nothing else can influence them.

☞ The Richmond Whig is particularly delighted with the Constitution of the Confederate States because it contains wholesome qualifications of the power of removal from office by the Executive, restricting its exercise to cases where services are unnecessary, of dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty, and when so removed from office the removal shall be reported to the Senate with the reasons therefor. Thus the Whig thinks the system of rewards and punishments will be extirpated at a blow; the vile weed which would have poisoned all the flowers of Eden itself is rooted up and cast into the fire. When we reflect that this pernicious weed was nurtured in our system by the very men now most prominent in the cause of secession, and that they have virtually had control of the advisory power of appointments for a great number of years, we cannot help being amused at the zeal of the apostate Whig.

☞ The Fourth of July is to be kept in Georgia by the cotton planters, who will meet in convention at Macon, and then and there proclaim their eternal independence of Northern financial and commercial domination. It is urged that this will strike a long premeditated blow to destroy New York, and that every dollar subscribed by the Southern planters in Confederate bonds is a preliminary step in the establishment of a new financial association, entirely controlled by the planters of America, and one which will yet govern the world. We shall have cotton as a legal tender next, if not for a circulating medium.

☞ Col. Thomas C. Hindman, late member of Congress from Arkansas, complains bitterly of his State for not supplying his regiment with blankets and shoes. He says that he wrote to the Military Board at Little Rock, "I requested you to allow me to apply to the benefit of my men the proceeds of the sugar now in store, *which I seized from Cincinnati steamboats*," but that his request was not granted. It certainly is a hard case if an Arkansas thief cannot be allowed to use as he pleases his own personal stealings.

☞ Our neighbor of the Courier managed to write a leading editorial article yesterday upon "Neutrals and Privateering" without stating or even intimating to his readers the interesting and important fact that Great Britain has resolved not to permit the privateers of the Confederate States to take any prizes into her ports. He can talk more and tell less than any other intelligent gentleman we have the fortune or misfortune to be acquainted with.

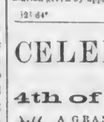
☞ The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, calling attention to the vote to be taken next Tuesday on the ratification of the new State Constitution, says it has been but little discussed by the press or people, which it regards as an evidence that "the people really care very little about the new Constitution, thinking they have done well enough under the old one." If such is the opinion of the Georgians, why not let "well enough" alone?

☞ The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, who has been elected to Congress from the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania to succeed George W. Scranton, deceased, was a Douglas Democrat at the Presidential election, but is now a Union man. Mr. Wright has heretofore served in Congress one term and he presided over the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1841 which nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency.

☞ Several of the editors in the Confederate States are fond of calling Mr. Lincoln "the Gorilla." The Gorilla, as travellers tell us, is an animal that sits upon the branch of a tree, and, when a man is passing under, seizes him around the throat, draws him up, and holds him suspended in the air till he is choked. Have our friends of the secession press some suspicion that Old Abe may haul them up to the limb of a tree?

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Dru and Prescription Store
HART HALL,
CORNER FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. P. AWES, Proprietor.
d&w1amtf

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest cash price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at cash prices.
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
se28tf dlstf Near the corner of Third and Main.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!


Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE KENTUCKY JEANS,
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant
FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE NATIVE WOOL.
☞ A gen supply of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY on hand. jan8eod&wly L. RICHARDSON.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.
WE are authorized to announce CHARLES R. SAMUELS as a candidate for County Clerk of Bullitt county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father Robt. F. Samuels. 126 dtn

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL BE RUN ON THE BARDSTOWN RAILROAD on THURSDAY of this week for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the closing exercises at the Nazareth Female School. The train will connect with the 7 A. M. train on L. & N. R. R., and, returning, connect with the train arriving at Louisville at 5 P. M. 126 dd

FOUND.
On yesterday, in one of the Louisville and Portland Railroad omnibuses, a LADIES' RETICULE PURSE, with a small amount of money, which the owner can have on delivery and paying for this notice. Inquire at this office. 126 2dtl

Boarding in the Country.
TWO or three families can be accommodated with good rooms and board in the country about three miles from the city by applying soon at No. 6 Masonic Temple. 126 d3

COMPANIES of the LOUISVILLE HOME GUARD
Desirous of competing for the prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to be awarded at the fair grounds on Thursday, July 4, 1861, will please send their address to Secretary, box 479, when further information will be given. 126 d3

NOTICE.
To the Gentlemen Officers of the State Guard, viz:
Dr. T. W. Bascom, Maj. A. L. Symme,
Dr. R. T. Breckinridge, W. B. Hesen,
Dr. T. W. Scott, Gen. Steely,
Dr. T. P. Satterwhite, Lieut. Henry Davidson,
Dr. B. N. Wible, Capt. W. D. Rogers,
Dr. A. B. Cook,
At the request of these gentlemen, Mons. L. S. LA CERTY will open several classes for the instruction of the Sabre, Sword, Foil, and Bayonet, and also the Bayonet Exercise.
PRIVATE LESSONS $1 each.
CLASSES—From 16 to 20, per month, $6.
" 20 to 40, " 5.
" 40 and over, " 4.
☞ Office 320 Green street, adjoining the Journal office. 126 d6

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!
Rally! Rally! Rally!
THE GARVIN RIFLES RECRUITING OFFICE will be open every day at the Store of Lieut. J. M. Smith, on Market street, between Second and Third. All I non men wishing to serve the United States Government for 3 years or until the war is over, will regimentele be rai ed by Brigadier General Bowman, will also aid and enroll themselves as soon as a company shall be well f d, drilled, and paid. Roll will at open at the house of Lieut. George Koch, on Green street, between Jackson and Hancock, and at Gen. Bowman's, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth.
N. B.—A good Drummer and Fifer wanted. All information given by applying at the office.
WM. C. SHAW,
121 6d Recruiting Officer.

CELEBRATION
OF THE
4th of July, 1861.
A GRAND CELEBRATION of the Anniversary of Independence will take place on the Fair Ground near this city, on
Thursday, July 4, 1861.
PROGRAMME.
PRIZE DRILL of Companies of the Louisville Home Guards for $100 in the ring of the Amphitheatre.
THE ORATION OF THE DAY.
☞ Two Bands of Music are engaged, and dancing may be enjoyed either on the green or on a floor.
☞ A fine day will no doubt be granted for the occasion; but if a shower should come, there is abundant shelter for all on the grounds.
☞ The Louisville and Frankfort Railroad will run trains to and from the Grounds.
☞ Tickets of Admission 25 cents. For sale at A. Gunters, Frank Madden's, and John W. Clarke's book store. 126 dtd

COTTON YARN.—300 bags Tennessee Yarns, assorted numbers, for sale by GARDNER & CO.
126

FLOUR—100 bbls Extra Family Flour for sale by
126 GARDNER & CO.

RICE—150 tierces strictly prime fresh-beat Rice received per Liberty and Nashville Railroad and for sale by H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.
126 Fourth st., between Main and Water.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
ALL GOOD UNION MEN, WHO LIKE their country better than they do their lives, will please call at G. SMITH'S, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. All Kentucky officers will be on hand and enroll all names of those who wish to enlist in their country's service.
ja5 d1

BOARDING,
WITH two pleasant rooms (furnished or not furnished) can be had in a central location with a private family where there are no children. Address Box No. 136 P. O. with name. jn5 d2*

Office of the Adams Express Company,
LOUISVILLE, June 22, 1861.
POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO TAKE CHARGE OF and forward Letters to all parts of the United and Confederate States under the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department.
Letters are to be forwarded by us must be enclosed in U. S. Government envelopes, and for each half (½) ounce letter our charge is twenty-five (25) cents, which covers all expenses to destination. All Letters forwarded by us are delivered to consignee or mailed at the most convenient place if beyond our lines.
With our connections South, we have every facility for giving the department of our business prompt dispatch.
☞ Express for the South closes at 10 A M and 7 P. M.; for the East, at 1 P. M.
je26 d1m S. A. JONES.

MEDICAL BOARD.
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 20, 1861.
BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, a Medical Board, to consist of Surgeon A. N. McLAREN, The Medical Director of the Department of Washington, Surgeon R. Irvin Akin, and Assistant Surgeon T. M. Petty, U. S. Army, will convene in this city to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such applicants for the position of Surgeon for a Brigade as may be referred to it by the Secretary of War.
Appointments will be made from among those only who shall be examined and reported as fully qualified by the Board.
The residence of the Board will be at No. 170 Pennsylvania avenue north side, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets.
C. A. FINLEY,
Surgeon General.

NO BLOCKADE!
THE NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND HOME CIRCLE will hereafter be issued by Rev. James Everett, of this city and mailed here to subscribers throughout Kentucky and other portions of the United States. The subscribers in the city may, if they prefer it, call for their papers at the
METHODIST BOOK ROOMS,
No. 22 Third street.
Call and subscribe if you have not done so.
SCHOOL BOOKS for sale.
jn3 A. H. REDFORD.

FOR CASH.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
No. 217 Fourth street,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STS.,
WE ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEments to buyers in
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
CURTAIN AND DAMASKS,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINEN GOODS
of every description for family use, at very low prices for cash and cash only.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON.
325 217 Fourth st., between Main and Market.

CHAMPAGNE AND CATAWBA WINES—
20 cases Widow Cliequot Champagne;
25 do Delmonico do;
25 baskets Verzenay do;
25 do Sillery Sec & Co. do;
20 cases Mo. Sparkling Catawba;
20 dozen Urv do;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

CLARET WINES—
20 cases St. Julien, vintage of 1857;
20 do Pontac, vintage of 1857.
25 do St. Estephe;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.
jy5

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS
(FORMERLY MUD LICK SPRINGS).
THIS DELIGHTFUL PLACE OF SUMMER RESORT is now open for the reception of visitors. The scenery of which is unsurpassed for its beauty; and the location of which is entirely exempt from miasmatic influences. Its principal healing and efficacy like waters are unequaled by any similar piece of resort, among which may be enumerated the White Sulphur, the Black Sulphur, the Saline Spring, the two Chalybeate containing the Sulphate and Carbonate of Iron, the Epsom Chalybeate, the Soft Water Spring, &c. &c. From which it will be seen that any disease which is amenable to the influence of mineral waters can be successfully treated at this watering-place. There is a resident physician at the Springs who will advise invalids in regard to the use of the water.
The cottages, main buildings etc., are pleasantly situated, and the table is equal to the best. The bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, and *an abundance of ice has been secured.* There is a post-office at the Springs, and mails are tri-weekly received.
Olympian Springs are situated in Bath county, Ky., and are accessible from Lexington or Paris, by stage, by way of Mt. Sterling.
je24 d7 H. HILL, Proprietor.

REAL LACES
RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A LOT OF
REAL LACE
Mantles and Points.
C. T. MERRIMAN,
National Hotel Building,
124 dtf FOURTH STREET.

KENTUCKY LARD—50 kegs prime family Lard for sale by [1218] HIBBITT & SON

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 Fourth st.,
WILL offer, on MONDAY, June 24, 1861, large lots of
DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTICS, &c.,
At the following Low Prices:

FINE MADDER PRINTS	6¼c, worth 10c.
" " LAWNS	6¼c, worth 12c.
FRENCH ORGANDIES	12½c, worth 40c.
FINE FRENCH CHINTZ ORGANDIES	25c, worth 62½c.
PLAIN LAVELLA CLOTHS	7½c, worth 20c.
BROCHE MOZAMBIQUE	25c, worth 50c.
PLAIN "	8½c, worth 75c.
BEREGE ANGLAIS	8½c, worth 20c.
RICH BROCADE POPLINS	37c, worth $1.
FIGURED GRENADINES	8½c, worth 37c.
SOLID COLORED BEREGE (plain and cisp)	25c, worth 40c.
SOLID COLORED BEREGE (3 yards wide)	50c, worth $1 25
HEAVY BLACK SILK	87c, worth $1 25.

Also new and elegant SILKS and DRESS GOODS at equally low prices, Lace Points and Mantles, Silk Mantles, black Grenadine Shawls, black Silk Shawls. Also Linen Drills, fancy Linen Checks, Spanish Linens, &c., for men's and boys' wear. Also 500 doz Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery, White Military Gloves, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c. 200 pieces Irish Linen from 25c. to $1 per yard. A large stock brown and bleached Cottons and

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express...6:00 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express 2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....12:30 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15 1861, trains will leave New Albany, as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.....7:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation.....6:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....3:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Train, daily..12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturdays excepted).....12:00 Night.
Lebanon Accommodation.....7:00 A. M.
Portland, Fleischbrown, and Leb. Train 5:00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR JUNE 25, 1861.

OBSERVED DAILY BY E. D. WOODRUFF.
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			HYGROMETER Dryness of Atmosphere.		
In the Shade.			In the Sun.			Attached.		
7 o'clock	2 o'clock	9 o'clock	7 o'clock	2 o'clock	9 o'clock	7 o'clock	2 o'clock	9 o'clock
58	78	75	30	30	30	77	70	80

NEW POINT.
Psychrometer. Wind.

7 o'clock		2 o'clock.		9 o'clock.		7 o'clock	2 o'clock	9 o'clock
Wet Bulb	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry Bulb			
69	78	75	78	75	78	s.e.	s.e.	s.

CLOUDS. | Rain in 24 hours.

Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction	6 o'clock.	in gauge Inches.
10	Nim.	0	s.e.	s.e.	.16

☞The Country Daily or Tri-weekly Journal will be sent to subscribers at fifty cents per month in advance.

MR. HOLT'S LETTER.—Mr. Holt's magnificent letter can be had at L. A. Civill & Wood's book store, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and at John W. Clark's, between Market and Jefferson, and at the Journal office, at $10 per thousand.

☞We have received from a distinguished friend of Mr. Crittenden's at Frankfort the following correction of one of the tenthousand idle but mischievous rumors of the telegraph:

FRANKFORT, June 21, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The statement under the telegraphic head of to-day in the papers, that Mr. Crittenden would offer his compromise, and, if not accepted, that he would advise Kentucky to secede, is without any authority whatever. It exists only in the imagination of the newspaper reporters. Please correct it in the Journal. No person had authority to make any such statement.

☞At a preliminary meeting of the unemployed mechanics of the city of Louisville, Geo. A. Houghton was elected president.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to call a meeting to suggest some method of relief to the destitute and suffering mechanics.

J. K. Pickering, T. H. C. Brinly, Wm. Stinett, John Fisher, Geo. M. Johnson, and J. T. Davis, were appointed the committee under the resolution, and have called the meeting at the Courthouse, on Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock. Let there be a full meeting.

TRIAL OF A NEW ALBANY MANUFACTURED RIFLED CANNON.—We learn from the New Albany Ledger that Stephen Stucky has had a trial of the rifled cannon which he has been making at the Phœnix Foundry, and it proved an entire success. Two shots were fired with two pounds of powder, and three with a pound and a half, which is sufficient to test the metal. Only one of the balls could be found, the remainder having gone over the knob on a visit to Mooresville. There is no defect about the piece but what can be remedied, and it is the intention of the inventor to have it permanently mounted and thoroughly tested during the present week.

THE GUN BOAT A. O. TYLER.—This craft arrived yesterday in tow of the steamer Champion, and passed through the canal on her way to Cairo. She will be followed by two or three others to-day. The Tyler is pierced for ten or twelve guns, and has a formidable appearance. Her hull is enclosed in gutta-percha, with an iron covering, capable of resisting the heaviest balls. She will receive her guns and outfit at Cairo.

DEATH OF MR. STEPHENS.—It will be seen from our despatches that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, is dead. He was an able man and a greater statesman than he has left behind him in the Confederate States. He resisted secession until he saw that he could not resist it successfully. Well had it been for his fame if he had not yielded even then.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The returns from the First District are too meagre to form any positive idea whether Judge Trimble has beaten Mr. Burnett. In all the other districts the Union candidates have succeeded, and we need not repeat figures until we can give them from official sources. The State has been carried in the aggregate by at least sixty thousand majority.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with three feet eight inches water in the canal last evening. The weather yesterday was warm and cloudy.

At Pittsburg at noon the river was falling, with two feet nine inches water in the channel.

The river at St. Louis rose nine inches in the 48 hours ending yesterday morning. The Missouri is high and swelling slightly. The Illinois is falling steadily and nearly at a low stage, and the Upper Mississippi is getting down fast.

The Champion passed down yesterday with the gun-boat A. O. Tyler in tow.

The elegant steamer Superior is the regular mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

Capt. Hildreth and the other officers of the Maj. Anderson are delighted with their new boat. She can outrun everything on the route, and is in every respect the most admirable boat for the trade that the mail company have ever constructed.

The Lexington and Conestoga, Government gun-boats, will arrive from above to day on their way to Cairo. They are similar in their construction to the A. O. Tyler.

The steamer Moses McLellan has been chartered by Mr. H. C. Lord to run in connection with the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, until the railway bridge which spans the Big Miami is repaired. The McClellan left Cincinnati yesterday morning at five o'clock, in charge of Capt. Wm. B. Phillips, late of the Government tranport steamers N. W. Thomas and Stephen Decatur.

☞Mr. Pennington, the popular freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, is at the Louisville Hotel.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS — *Tuesday, June 25.*—Margaret Falkner vs. Louis Fillmore, peace warrant. Dismissed.

William Casey, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail in $100 for 1 month.

Solomon Hastings, suspected felon. Bail in $200 for 3 months.

Jos. Hoover, stealing rope, &c., from James Saltmarsh. Continued until to-morrow.

Pat. Rieley, killing John Quigley. Continued till to-morrow.

EMANCIPATION IN EVANSVILLE.—We learn from the Evansville Journal of Monday that that city was thrown into a high state of excitement on Sunday afternoon, by the arrival of a messenger with the announcement that six hundred secessionists a were on their way to attack the town. A thousand rumors were afloat during the afternoon and night, and it was quite impossible to ascertain what was really the cause of the alarm. As near as the Journal could find out, the messenger brought a note from the Sheriff of Warrick county, addressed to Col. Wallace, announcing that two boats had been seen with some six hundred troops on board. That their destination was unknown but advising the Colonel to be on his guard. A consultation with the Mayor resulted in a "call to arms." The various companies of the home guards were soon on the street, armed, and full of fight. The companies at Camp Wallace were mustered into the city; an artillery squad, with one gun, was planted on the Lua Lavei and despatched up the river to "make an observation"; messengers were sent out, post haste, to act as scouts; and the whole city was in a blaze of excitement. The Journal thinks the alarm unnecessary, and that it grew out of a misapprehension.

GENERAL LYON.—Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who makes such a stirring time in Missouri, attracts so much attention that our readers may want to know something about him. He is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, of an old and respectable family. He entered the United States Military Academy, June, 1837, and must, therefore, be about forty years of age. He graduated the eleventh in a class of fifty-two, which is a very good standing. Major Zabni B. Tower, of Massachusetts (now at Fort La Fickena), was the head of the class, and Capt. H. G. Wright, of Connecticut, the second. Lyon was promoted Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1841, and First Lieutenant in February, 1847. He was brevetted Captain, August 20th, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco." He was wounded at the Belen Gate of Mexico, September 13, 1847. Since then he has been employed in the ordinary service of the army. His prompt, sagacious, and energetic conduct in Missouri, proves him to be an able, as well as true soldier.

GEN. WOOL.—We should like to know, says the Albany Knickerbocker, from some red tape friend at Washington, why General Wool is not called upon to do active service? General Wool is as brave as a lion, and is, without question, one of the best posted generals of the age. He has fifty years of experience, and has always whipped in every battle he ever participated in. General Wool knows all the ropes. He knows when to strike and when to manage. He is truly a great man, and should not be permitted to wait another day in undeserved indolence. Wool is a true patriot, and willing and anxious to fight for the republic. He is a man of great resources and unflagging perseverance. Wool is the hero of the war of 1812, the Indian war of 1836, the war with Mexico in 1847. In all these wars he has played a leading part, and in such a manner as to receive the plaudits and admiration of the whole American people. It is an insult to the State of New York to not order "old Buena Vista" to take the field in this glorious fight against perjury and treason.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION.—In Monroe county, Arkansas, about thirty miles west of Helena, several negroes were arrested recently upon a charge of attempted insurrection. Three of the negroes—two men and one girl—were hung. One of those executed belonged to Col. Lightfoot. He was a mulatto boy, a blacksmith, formerly owned by James Bush, of Big Creek. He was the ringleader of the plot, which, as detailed by himself and others, was most ferocious. The white male inhabitants were to be murdered—the females and children spared, provided they did not resist!

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—We learn, says the Boston Transcript, that Dr. William J. Walker, of this city, who is one of the most opulent foreigners in the country, has given property estimated to be worth $90,000, to establish Professorships in Mathematics in three of the Colleges of Massachusetts. These institutions are Williams, Amherst, and Tufts Colleges, each of which will receive $30,000 for the purpose above named. Dr. Walker is a graduate of Harvard College and a Unitarian, but in the bestowal of his portion of his property, has evinced a wise and comprehensive view of the needs of these institutions.

☞A despatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Commercial says that a company of fifty sharp shooters will be organized to each of the Indiana regiments now in the field and to be organized. They will be armed with the best rifle now in use, and are to be drilled in target shooting, to act as an advance guard and skirmishers. This is said to be a good move, and is strongly urged by the military men of the State.

STEEL SHIRT COLLARS.—A great Manchester England) house states that they will supply "elastic steel shirt collars, wrist-bands, and fronts, enamelled white."

BLOCKADE OF THE WABASH.—It seems that the blockade at the mouth of the Wabash river is to be rigidly enforced. On Friday afternoon a portion of Capt. Krause's Artillery Company, taking with them one gun, and a company from the Twelfth Regiment, were placed on the steamer W. V. Gillum, at Evansville, and started down the river. Their destination is the mouth of the Wabash to intercept some thirteen loaded with produce, and said to be on their way out of that stream.

LEATHER SEIZED.—A seizure of five hundred and five rolls of leather was made by the Surveyor of Customs at the railroad depot at Evansville on the 20th inst., valued at about $900. This leather was sent to Evansville from St. Louis to be shipped to Paducah, Ky. It was sent by that route to avoid the detention and trouble which might arise by sending it by the most direct and cheapest way.

☞Writers for the press refer to Manassas Gap as the place of concentration of Confederate troops. Manassas Railroad Junction with the Orange road is the camp, and is twenty-seven miles from Alexandria. The Gap is in the Blue Ridge Mountain, sixty miles from the Junction, and about twenty-two from Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia.

THE ARKANSAS BORDER.—The Memphis Avalanche learns that an express arrived at Madison, Arkansas, on Sunday, for the information of the Governor, stating that 2,000 Federal troops were about to take Bloomfield, near the border. The citizens of Chalk Bluff call upon the Governor for aid to repel the invaders.

A MILITARY MOVEMENT.—Orders have been received at the Newport (Ky.) Barracks by the Quartermaster to prepare for the reception of 2,000 U. S. troops in the course of a week. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are coming.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—John P. Walker, Albert Hartt, Michael Doyle, and Michael Oats, four prisoners, escaped from the Covington, Ky., jail on Monday. Oats jumped into the river and was drowned and Walker and Hartt were retaken.

☞Dr. Thomas W. Gwinge has been nominated for the Legislature by the Union men of Meade county, who likewise recommended Judge W. Alexander to the counties of Hardin and Bullitt for the Senate.

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NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞The Union party of Jefferson county will meet in Convention at Brunerstown on Saturday, the 6th of July, to place in nomination a candidate to represent this county in the Legislature. j26 d2&w1

COLT'S NAVY PISTOLS.—If any good Union men (no others need apply) want a few first-class navy pistols at much less than the ordinary rates, we may make a suggestion for their benefit—if they come to us soon.

LOST.—On Walnut near the corner of Floyd a gold breastpin in the form of a leaf set with rubies. The finder will be rewarded on delivering the pin at this office.

☞There will be a meeting of the Union men of the Tenth Ward, at Felix's Tavern, this evening, to appoint delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature in the First and Tenth Wards.

☞Five hundred pairs solid leather brogans; also boys' boots, ladies' slippers and gaiters; also 100 dozen misses' hoop skirts will be sold to-day (Wednesday), at L. Kahn & Co.'s, 404 Main street. Also 300 dozen woollen socks, 50 dozen New York custom made shirts, farmer's sattin, silk lustre, &c., &c., will be sold without regard to prices. We call the attention of our city and country dealers to this sale. For particulars, see advertisement.

SWORD AND BAYONET EXERCISE.—Those who are desirous of being instructed in the various branches of military self-defence are referred to the advertisement of Mons. L. S. H. de Cretz. He is a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Paris and served nine years in the French army. He teaches the sabre, sword, foil, poignard, and bayonet exercise, and his classes are arranged on such an economic plan that every military aspirant can avail himself of Mons. de Cretz's skill.

☞A recruiting office will be opened this morning at the corner of Preston and Market streets (Sumner's) for the enrollment of recruits for Capt. Alex. H. Ferguson's company, to be mustered into the United States service.

☞A gentleman lost a brown morocco memorandum-book yesterday containing a number of railroad tickets, passes, &c., of no value to any other person than the owner. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving it at the office of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Cistern Diggers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office up to Thursday, June 27th, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., to dig and wall cisterns of the capacity of 600 barrels, at or near the intersections of Buchanan and Main streets, Clay and Madison streets, and Shelby and Madison streets. Usual security required.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1861. j23 d3

UNION FLAGS.—All sizes at wholesale and retail. Orders from the country promptly attended to. J. SUES,
j20 Fourth street, bet. Main and Market.

Contract for City Job Printing.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th inst. for executing all the Job Printing of the city for one year. The contract to be given to the lowest and best bidder, and in accordance with an ordinance regulating said work, approved May 12, 1857.

j19 dtd J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

☞Capt. W. J. Heady, Union candidate for the Legislature, will address his fellow citizens of Hullitt county at the following times and places:

June 28th, Knob Creek Church;
June 29th, Sedley;
July 1st, Shortsville;
July 2d, Barclay's Mills;
July 3d, Pine Taverns;
July 5th, Pitts's Point.

Judge Carpenter is invited to attend. Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. d&w

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.
ap16 d&w1

DON'T FORGET THE INEBRIATE, NOR WHERE TO FIND A REMEDY FOR HIS RELIEF.—Call at RAYMOND & TYLER'S, No. 71 Fourth street, and procure URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE. One package is almost certain to destroy the appetite for alcoholic drinks, and rarely fails to cure DELIRIUM TREMENS, NEURALGIA, and ST. VITUS'S DANCE, as can be proven by testimonials of the most respectable kind. Make the experiment, by all means. One package $1 50; four packages $5. Sent by mail free of postage to orders coming with cash. m21 dcod&w

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed lilan lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, drouget grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

(From the Home Journal)

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

BY AN IRRITABLE MAN.

Early in the Morning.—"There must be different regulations in this house, my dear," I said, rearranging my pillow, after a vain attempt to gain a short nap; "for I won't endure any longer having the children wake me so early in the morning. If they will get up before daylight, they must remain in the nursery, and not come into our room with their laughter and shouts of good morning. The fact is, if there is one thing I dislike more than another, it is to be aroused from my slumbers with the cries of 'good morning,' for I do not think that good to be thus disturbed."

"But, my great alive, my dear," rejoined my wife, "what is so very pretty in the children to do this, if not to greet their little three year old sire, who always adds to her 'good morning' a 'wish you a merry Christmas'—can anything be more childlike and beautiful?"

"Oh, it's all well enough," I said; "but I don't see the use of it so early in the morning. If she would say it at night when she goes to bed, I could better appreciate it. It has always been a matter of wonderment to me why children will wake with the birds."

"The reason is very simple," my wife answered; "it is because they go to bed with them. No sooner do you come home in the afternoon than you begin to tell the children it is time for them to prepare for bed; and even when you are in the best of humor you don't seem contented until they are safely ensconced in their cribs. Now, if you were to go to bed at six or seven o'clock, as they do, I think you would also wake up pretty early in the morning."

"Perhaps so," I replied; "but what would be the object for me to go to bed so early?"

"Why, as you tell the children," my wife said maliciously, "to make you grow."

Now, I am rather short; but I think my age warrants me in preaming I shall never be any taller, so that when my wife answered as she did, it provoked me. Although naturally an irritable man, I have the faculty of controlling my temper when I think it is desirable to do so, and, on the present occasion, I contented myself with silently wishing my amiable spouse in Jericho. Seeing I made no answer, my wife continued:

"If it were not that the children wake you, you wouldn't get up till ten o'clock. Notwithstanding they wake you thus early, you don't rise until the bell is rung for breakfast, and then I have to call you, over and over again, until my breath is almost gone, and I haven't strength left to serve the coffee."

"Well, well, make as much sport of me as you like, but don't complain if, when you go to breakfast this morning, everything on the table, including the coffee be cold; for positively I will not call you. If you want to get up when the bell rings, why you can lie abed and eat a cold breakfast after the others have finished."

"Very well, my dear," I said: "have it your own way, though if I can't have it this house my breakfast, and a hot one too, I'll go where I may wish it, why I can get it at Delmonico's, when I go down town. On the whole, I think I should prefer, for a change, to do so. I should not have to wait on the children, carving tough steaks, nor hand them bones out of the coffee pot."

"Well, do you know," said my wife, "I really believe you would like to do that. I think you would certainly enjoy taking your meals away from your family. You wouldn't mind anything about the expense of such proceedings as long as it was for your gratification; but if I should do so, you would declare it the height of foolishness. Why, if I stop at Blondeau's and get a cup of chocolate some day when I am wearied out with shopping for you and the children, you think it extravagant, and I never, indeed, hear the last of it."

"Well, but chocolate is such abominable stuff," I said, "although one's mother-in-law. I cannot imagine how any one can like it."

"Fortunately," my wife said, "I have no mother-in-law to be rolled with it, and, besides, I like chocolate."

"Very well, if you like it," I said, "I am sure I have no objections to your drinking it; but don't, for gracious sake, be recommending it to me, for if there be one thing I dislike more than another it is chocolate."

"Why, then, if you don't like chocolate, and especially if he own the grounds. This pleasing occupation is far more healthful than wrenching gymnastics practiced by the clerk, or the highly exciting and overtaxing exertions of boat-racing, and ball-playing. Morning and evenings spent at home—pruning and hoeing and weeding and training—so employed, how can one help being happy and healthy? It would be evil day for a man so situated to Eira a gardener to do all his work. What harm is there in a little sweat, a little dirt, a few blisters, if thereby one keeps dyspepsia and all health generally at a distance?

Mice Unlawful by a Scotchman.—A man in Scotland has trained a couple of mice to spin cotton very successfully. The work is so constructed that the common mouse is able to make a movement to society for part offered by twisting and reeling from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-six threads per day. To complete this, the little pedestrian has to run 1 60 miles. A half penny worth of oatmeal serves one of these tread-wheel spinners for the long period of five weeks. In that time it makes one hundred and ten threads per day. At this rate a mouse earns 7 1-2 per annum. Take off 5d for food and 1s for machinery, there will rise 6s clear for every mouse per annum.

ITEMS.

Upon searching the person of a pauper, who was being taken to the alms-house in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, a considerable quantity of gold coin was found sewed up in his ragged clothes. An examination of a somewhat heavy bundle which he carried revealed an additional sum of $1,600 in gold.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer says that W. Hutchinson Jackson, of Baltimore, late of the United States navy, having resigned, has been appointed third and last engineer in the Confederate States navy, and ordered to report for duty at New Orleans.

At a recent meeting of the five academies of the French Institute, M. Thiers, author of "The Consulate and the Empire," was awarded the biennial prize of $4,000 presented by the Emperor for the work "that most honors the human mind."

The Montreal Advertiser says: "The United States troubles have destroyed the Nova Scotia plaster trade. This year only 1,000 tons have been shipped to that market, against 13,000 for the same term of the year previous."

The Charleston Courier learns that the prospect for a full yield of rice, at this season of the year, was never better in that section of country, and that reports from every other section are equally flattering.

The Memphis papers say that the travel on the river bouts is quite small, but the freight business continues brisk, all the boats doing a fair business. The down freights consist principally of bacon and grain.

Lincoln, in his congratulatory speech the other day to one of the Massachusetts regiments in front of the White House, remarked that it seemed that the people of the old Bay State had got riled and had come down there to settle.

Two canal boats loaded with wheat, 9,000 bushels in all, neared in the Corn Exchange, were sunk a few days since, one in the Erie Canal and the other in the Hudson river.

Maj'r Goodwin was married on the 18th at Camp Sedgfield, Illinois. The parties and attendant were on horseback during the ceremony. The bride goes to the wars.

An elderly colored man, who emigrated from Newport, Rhode Island, as long ago as 1826, for Liberia, died there in April last, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

Col. George T. Pearson, a lawyer of Springfield, Ill., while abusing his wife in a drunken fit, was shot dead by a policeman named Pierce, whom the lady had called in to protect her.

About one thousand cords of wood were accidentally burnt at Richland Station, on the Rome and Watertown railroad, on Friday afternoon last.

The Dannelore Commonwealth states that large numbers of emigrants, with considerable good stock, pass through that city on their way to Colorado Territory.

The Spirit of the Times, New York (not Porter's), suspended publication on the 22d, on account of the distracted condition of the country.

Among the Second Lieutenants recently appointed is Francis E. Brownell, the avenger of Col. Ellsworth's death.

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR

RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY ARTICLE

WORTHY

UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE!

AND

THE ONLY ONE HAVING

IMMENSE

HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND!

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

See what a distinguished St. Louis Physician says of it:

St. Louis, July 10, 1860.

O. J. Wood, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1856, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. My children and Mr. Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson. Tabb, G. B., r ner 4th and Market.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Brent, H. & Co., 507 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 631 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Munn & Co., corner of Green and 6th.
Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., 516 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 494 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Elrod's (formerly Harris's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Headwaiters, Sinclaners, & Periodical Dealers

Redford, A. H., 523 Third street.
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madden, F., 54 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hurt, Thos. H. & Co., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Bankers.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Bleacher.

Osborne Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

Mandeville, Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Sprouls & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main sts.

Clothes and Gentleman's Furnishing Goods.

J. Von Borries & Co., 406 Main st., bet. Shillitz and 5th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Small, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Marshall & Hickinson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.

Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.

Peruado, Pl., Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

China and Glassware.

Cassedav & Hopkins, 534 Main st.
Crutcher & McCreedy, 413 Main st.
Jaeger, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden & Gantt, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Dawes, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.

Cement.

McHarry, F., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Stone, I. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Morris, J. S. & Sons, 461 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 462 Main st.
Wilder, F., 458 Main st.

Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.

Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 2d and 3d.
March & Brown, Main st., between 3d and 4th.
Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson.
Tabb, G. B., r ner 4th and Market.

Fancy Goods, Embroideries, and Trimmings.

Banchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Fishing Tackle, Guns, and Pistols.

Dickson & Gilmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 4th street, between Main and Market.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co's and Agents.

American Ins. Co., 11 South Sec., Main, bet. 2d and 3d.
Jefferson Ins. Co., 509 Main, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Ross, Wm., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Ross, Sec., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Blanchard, Geo. A., 409 Main st., bet. Shillitz and 5th.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.

Donally & Strader, 3d st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.

Stewart & Barter, 542 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Hart & Clark, 3d st., between Main and Market.
Meaks, Joseph, 396 Main street.
Schroeder & Son, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zaconey, A. & Sons, 3d st., bet. Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Hille, & Co., cor. Preston, & Walnut & Main, between 1st and 2d.
Breding, J. F., Main & Wenzel and Walnut, between East & Floyd.
Charles, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell.

Mill Furnishing.

Herbert & Wright, 15 3d street.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Pewter.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davis & Speed, 508 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumery.

Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main & Market.

Restaurants.

Cawein, J. & Co. (Star), 348, between Market & Main.
Knofler, C. C. (21, Charles), 8th, bet. Market and Main.

Stove Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 2d and Main streets.

Sewing Machines.

Barber, C. T., 3d street, between 2 Taber's Sewing Machine, 302 Fourth st.
Sammons & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th
Breed & Co., Wall street.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water

Tea and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Tobacco Commission.

Nock, Wicks, & Co., 413 Main street.

Wagon Makers.

W Pratt, cor. 7th and Jefferson streets.

Woodenware and Willow Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c.

DAWSON, CRBIN, 158 Main street.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Wilson, Peter, & Co., 462 Main street.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Ormsby, Collie, 506 Main street.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

Craig, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 6th and 7th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Ballenger, W B

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fletcher & Bennett, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Kendrick, Wm., 3d st., bet. Market and Main.
Hauser, S., 520 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Voght & Klinn, 33 st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Mantles, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 2d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Camphine, &c.

Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.

General Produce and Providing Brokers.

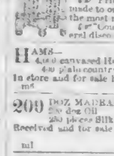
Allen, Moore, & Hayden, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d
Buchanan & Co., 58, bet. Main and Market.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 2d and 3d.
Good & Moody, 3d st., bet. Main and the river
Lackering & Torbitt, 522 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 410 Main street.
Gray, Wm., 560 Main street.
Halbert, M. & Co., 537 Main street.
Jack & Brother, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Offer & Allen, Fifth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rawson, Todd, & Co., 51 Main street.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook

C. J. RAIBLE,

329 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.



Begs leave to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that he has just received the latest styles of Spring Goods, consisting of the richest and latest styles of Dress Trimmings, German Zephyrs and Shetland Wools, Canvas, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, Gimps, Dress Fixings, Filling and Embroidery Silks, Gold and Silver Laces, Braids, Cord and Tassels, and Fringe Net, Double Hair Nets, Beads, Pans, and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Our Prices, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, &c., made to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at a liberal discount. ap6dly

HAMS—
4,000 canvased Hams;
400 glass country do;
In store and for sale by
m6 GARDNER & CO.

200 DOZ MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS;
50 do do do;
250 pieces Silk do;
Received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m1 104 Main st.

TOMATOES FRESH TOMATOES—We have for sale a quantity of fine Fresh Tomatoes, which we are selling cheap for cash.
J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
m18 Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.

SHELLED CORN—1,500 bags white and mixed shelled Corn in store and for sale by
H. D. NEWCOMB & CO.,
m17 Corner of Second and Washington sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—
25 cases De Ouisart;
25 do do Pommery;
25 baskets Verzenay;
In store and for sale by
H. DUDGE & Co.
m18 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

FAMILY FLOUR of different brands all warranted good, for sale by
J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.
a6

SUGAR—250 bbls Learring's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated in store and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.
fe6

GRAIN BAGS—
4,000 2 bushel Tow Bags;
2,000 2½ do do do;
2,000 2 do Plain Mill;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
f1 Agents for Manufacturers.

RIO COFFEE—100 bags prime Rio Coffee landing from Steamers Fanny Balliett and E. H. Fairchild and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.
m26

RICE—20 casks received per mailboat and for sale by
m27 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

RAISINS—
150 bbls Loose Layer;
100 do M. R.
Just received and for sale by
f1 GEO. W. MORRIS, 134 Third st.

PERCUSSION CAPS—2,000 G. D. lafe sale by
m4 J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

LOVERING'S REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated received and for sale by
a24 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SIRUP—
2 bbls Baltimore Golden Sirup;
20 bbls do do do;
Just received and for sale by
a24 GARDNER & CO.

New Books—New Books.

MARIE, or the vanisher of the Mississippi, by Jack Deane, 1 vol. 25 cents.
THERESE, or the Privateersman's Daughter, By Henry J. Williams. Price 25 cents.
ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March. Price 25 cents.
For sale by MADDEN'S, 521 Third street.
Agent for Beadle's Dime Publications, and Peterson's Minor and Standard Dramas.
fe26

HOES 250 dozen American Hoes, assorted sizes. Just sale low by
f21 C. ORMSBY.

AMES'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—
50 dozen Ames's Shovels;
10 do do Spades; for sale low by
f5 C. ORMSBY.

WHEELBARROWS—
50 Railroad Barrows;
50 Side-board do;
On hand and for sale low by [f5] C. ORMSBY.

RICE—2 tierces prime Rice received by mailboat and for sale by
COOD & MOODY

REFINED SUGARS—
50 bbls Baltimore B Soft Crushed;
25 do do Powdered;
Landing from mailboat and for sale by
f21 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SPRING WHEAT—300 bushels pure Canada for sale by [f26] PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Know Thyself.

DR. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and detects the true condition and locality of diseases by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated on his new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer no new remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsy, Spinal Vital Dance, Cancer, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Tetter, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Bilin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or empirical nostrums of any kind. Have no delay, as calling will make a difference in what your troubles may be. I do not expect you to place yourself under my treatment unless you get relief.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office 508 First street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, for a full